

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 5837

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY JULY 19, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2299.

JULY 31, 1901
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
SMITHSONIAN DEPOSITORY

BOTH THE APPROPRIATION BILLS ARE NOW LAW.

Only One Veto and
That is Quickly
Sustained.

FOUR VOTES TO PASS
OVER EXECUTIVE

Messages Extending Session and
Calling Attention to Un-
paid Bills.

"Believing it to be for the best interests of the people that further appropriation bills should be passed at the present session of the Legislature, I, Henry E. Cooper, Acting Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, do hereby extend such session for the period of fourteen days up to and including the 3d day of August, A. D. 1901, for the purpose of such appropriation bills."

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Territory of Hawaii to be affixed." —HENRY E. COOPER."

Thus did the Acting Governor serve notice upon the members of the Legislature that responsibility for public service during the biennial period would not be assumed by the Executive.

The proclamation was one of the several sent to the two Houses yesterday. The session was held with the expectation on the part of the members that they would hear of the disposition of the appropriation measures, and there was no disappointment. The Executive sent in the following messages in that relation:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day signed Act 3, entitled "An Act Making Special Appropriations for Salaries and Pay Rolls During the Two Years Which Will End With the Thirtieth Day of June, A. D. 1901."

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day signed Act 4, entitled "An Act making special appropriations for the departmental use of the Territory during the two years which will end with the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1901," with the exception of the item for the purchase of land for a site for a hospital for incurables \$30,000, which I do not approve. The reasons for my disapproval will be found in a message upon this subject.

The Acting Governor's message vetoing the \$30,000 item was as follows:

I am unable to approve of the item "For the purchase of land for a site for a Hospital for Incurables \$30,000," inserted in Act 4 entitled "An Act Making Special Appropriation for the Departmental Use of the Territory during the Two Years which will End with the Thirtieth Day of June, A. D. 1901."

My reasons for disapproval of this item, although I approve of the object sought to be obtained by the Legislature, are that the clause incident to such item reading "Such transfer and conveyance of public land is hereby authorized without further consideration, upon condition that whenever such parcel of land shall cease to be used for such purpose for three consecutive years the same shall revert to the Government is practically a grant of land without consideration, which is contrary to the Land Laws of the Territory.

Section 73 of the Organic Act provides that the laws of Hawaii relating to public lands and settlement of boundaries, and the issuance of patents on land-commission awards, except as changed by this act, shall continue in force until Congress shall otherwise provide. It is not therefore in the power of the Legislature to change the existing laws governing the disposition of public lands; consequently I believe this item is without lawful authority.

I return herewith the Act above referred to for your re-consideration upon this item.

This did not conclude the communications of the Acting Governor to the Legislature. Accompanying them was the following message:

A consideration of Act 4, entitled "An Act Making Special Appropriations for the Departmental Use of the Territory During the Two Years Which Will End With the Thirtieth Day of June, A. D. 1901," fails to show items for the "Payment of Unpaid Bills" submitted by the message of June 7th, with the exception of the bills incurred on account of bubonic plague and unpaid bills of the Board of Health.

I therefore submit for your consideration "Estimates for the Payment of Unpaid Bills," with the recommendation that they be inserted in an appropriation bill to be paid from current receipts:

I also recommend the insertion of the items contained in the "Estimates of Appropriations, Current Receipts," which appear to be necessary for the proper conduct of the affairs of the respective departments;

I also recommend a further appropriation so as to enable the Fire Claims Commission to continue its labors for such time as it may seem necessary to reach a satisfactory conclusion;



Treasurer Wright to the cupboard one night,
On a trip of discovery went,
And of all the pelf which should be on the shelf,
Found scarcely a single cent.

Where was the money? Oh isn't it funny
The way that the oof-bird flies?
It was frightened away so the people say
By the law-makers' goo-goo eyes.

H. M. A.

I also recommend the passage of an appropriation bill making special appropriations for the use of the Territory during the succeeding biennial period out of any money which may be received by the Treasury from the Loan authorized by Act 71 of the Session Laws of 1898. The unused bonds authorized by said act amount to \$700,000. I submit the

Filtration System Honolulu \$0,000
New Building Insane Asylum \$0,000
Garbage Crematory \$0,000
Palama Reservoir and Waterpipe \$0,000
Addition Honolulu Pipe System \$0,000
Fire Hydrants, Honolulu \$0,000
Waluku and Kahului Water Works \$0,000

the Acting Governor were not sufficient,

"It is just to show the confidence of that the operation of the Hawaiian land the House in the ability of the Acting laws could not be made to apply, as Governor," remarked Hooga.

they had been suspended by resolution.

"It is to put the Home Rule party on record," replied Emmeluth. "The Re-

some animadversions upon this phase publicans want to have the record of

the question, until he was interrupted

by Hooga.

"Let us stop this wasting of the time

of this House," said Hooga. "What's the use of spending our time with

District statesman found that he had

talk? If the gentleman has a spite

of his number, Prendergast explaining

against Mr. Cooper or Mr. Dole, let

him go to his office and have it out

right away, and not take up the time

not vote in favor of any bill with the

military in it. This once accomplished,

a motion was made to take up the un-

paid bills, and the letter of the Super-

intendent of Public Works on the sub-

ject was read. On motion, with little

debate, the House decided to lay the

matter on the table. There was no

union of action in the majority party

and consequently there was a motion

to take a recess until the afternoon,

which carried.

During the recess there was some in-

formal talk and there was yet no uni-

on, so Speaker Akina decided that it

was best to adjourn for the day. This

was done at once when the House met.

Emmeluth was not in his seat when

the vote was taken, but entered the hall

within a moment after the result was

declared. He had in his hand a paper,

the bill which is to carry into effect the

recommendation of the Governor, and

why there should be any such action as

was proposed.

(Continued on Page 4)

Many Members
Want to Go
Home.

THINK THEY CAN
HAVE EXTRA SESSION

Bills Ready for Introduction But
a Speedy Adjournment May
Be Taken.

It will be a badly disorganized majority which will meet in the Legislature this morning for the first day of the extended session. There will be little of harmony either between the two Houses or the members of either branch who owe allegiance to the majority organization. There was to have been a caucus of the Home Rulers last night at Foster's Hall, but the caucus was not held. The members of the Legislature did not appear up to 10 o'clock, and at that hour Senator Kalauokalani and Representative Prendergast, who held up the dignity of the two branches of the Legislature, decided that they would desert, so the sergeant-at-arms turned out the lights and all was off.

The caucus was not one of the members primarily but was to be a party gathering. There were at different times during the evening as many as seven members of the party outside of the officials in the room, but there was nothing but the most informal talk about what was going on. In no way was there any consideration of the plan to be followed, and the discussions could not be held to be action on the matter which is uppermost in the minds of the people who watch the doings of the Executive building. Great things were promised but there was no accomplishment.

This leaves the action today entirely in the air. No one may predict what is to be the result of the meeting of the two houses, for the opinions of the individual members are as widely separated as their districts. During the general discussions on the lawn, in the third house yesterday, the dominant note was one of discontent with the position in which the majority is placed. The majority of the members, irrespective of party, want to go home. They do not think that they should be held here, now that the two appropriation bills have been passed, and they also think there is a limitation on their power to pass any bill with the word "loan" in it.

As to the unpaid bills, there is a feeling among the Independents that this matter has had enough consideration in the Houses and the fact that a message from the Governor was laid over, the items not being put into the general bill, is to be taken as their expression upon the advisability of the putting of these matters in the bills. There seems to be a feeling that there will be no success attending the attempt to make a second bill to cover these matters. Some members of the House say they would not vote upon these bills until they had been put through the committees in regular form, so as to establish the liability of the Government, ascertain that the bills were incurred in the regular form, and that there is some chance that they will be paid.

This is the way they talk, but in reality the entire matter is one of extra session. The majority party seems to believe that by adjourning at once without delay they will have the Governor on the hip and compel him to call them together for another sixty days for general legislation. This was openly said yesterday by some of those members who have always been howling "special." They hold that the very importance of these bills to the amount of some \$34,000 is sufficient to have the Legislature brought back. They believe that the business interests will gather behind them and ask that they be given more time for general legislation. Those approached in the matter and asked if they would agree to pass nothing but revenue and appropriation bills, said emphatically that they would make no pledges, that they must be called in special session, and that they would use the time in making such laws as they saw fit.

The bill which would provide for the unpaid bills is drawn and ready to be introduced this morning, as is that which makes the appropriations which would be taken care of in any loan bill that may be made law during the period. These bills will be put in and unless there is an adjournment sine die at once, they promise to arouse some comment.

HORROR OF THE RAIL

Amid the Flames and Scalding Water.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), July 10.—The Chicago and Alton's westbound limited passenger train bound from Chicago to Kansas City collided with a fast live-stock train between Marshall and Norton, Mo., shortly after 7:30 o'clock this morning. Seventeen were killed and thirty are in Kansas City hospitals.

The passenger train was traveling in three sections on account of the heavy Epworth League business to San Francisco. The wrecked train was the first section and contained no Leaguers. Conductor McAnna of the freight train, east bound, had been ordered to meet the second section of the passenger train at Slater, the next station east of Norton, but apparently overlooked the fact that the first section, which was fifty-five minutes late, had not passed. The front brakeman on the freight, who was about four cars from the engine, says Conductor McAnna assumed the throttle himself on leaving Marshall and was running the engine when the collision occurred. The trains met two miles west of Norton, on a curve surmounting a high embankment.

The rails collided head-on. The engines were pushed to either side of the track, the baggage and chair cars were piled on top of the engines, the dining-car was tipped over, and the forward cars of the train were telescoped. Immediately after the collision some of the cars caught fire and the wreck was a blazing mass. The steam and scalding water escaped from the engines, burning many of the passengers frightfully and enveloping the awful scene in a cloud that made the rescue work difficult.

The engines were so completely demolished that the fire under the boilers was scattered in every direction, and, falling on the woodwork of the overturned cars, set fire to them quickly. Freight cars were piled on top of the engines and several of them were burned. The mad bellowing of the cattle was mingled with the shrieks of men and women.

Many of the passengers were imprisoned in the cars while scalding steam poured in upon them. They prayed aloud and pleaded with the rescuers to lend a helping hand. They were taken out as rapidly as possible, but there were not enough helpers to prevent the awful burnings which many were subjected to.

The wreck occurred about two miles west of Norton. Near the tracks there stands a small clump of trees. Under the shade of these trees the dead bodies and the injured passengers were placed, but the shade gave little relief. The heat from the burning train was added to by the terrible heat of the atmosphere, which was blown across parched meadows and fields of curling corn into the faces of those who writhed in pain and gasped for fresh air.

For a space of several square rods the ground was covered with pallets made of quilts, coats and garments of every description. As many of the bedclothes as could be secured from the sleeping cars were used for this purpose. After spending hours under the trees in the almost unbearable heat it was necessary for the injured to undergo a trip to Kansas City and to endure rides in ambulances over rough pavements.

The relief train arrived here a few minutes before 6 o'clock to-night, and when it came there followed one of the most indescribably pitiful sights ever witnessed by the surgeons and undertakers who assumed charge. There were black boxes and wicker cases for the bodies of the dead. All of the ambulances in the city were there with padded stretchers for the dying and the helplessly hurt. For an hour the work of removing the victims from the train to the ambulances went on uninterrupted.

D. W. Hooker, one of the dead, was on his way to San Francisco to attend the Epworth League Convention, as were some of the others, but most of the Leaguers were in the second and third sections of the train following.

On the arrival at Kansas City of the train bearing the wounded the sufferers were taken to St. Joseph's and University hospitals, where everything possible was done for them. On the journey from Slater four of the injured died and their bodies were taken to an undertaking establishment here.

The injured suffered mostly from scalds due to escaping steam from the wrecked locomotives, there being no broken limbs. Some of the victims had inhaled steam and were in worse condition than at first indicated. Soon after their arrival here several of the injured died at the University Hospital and at St. Joseph's Hospital. Identification of the dead was difficult, because the clothing had been removed to apply relief to the scalded surface.

The train which was wrecked was one of the great passenger trains in the United States. The equipment was all new, including the sleeping cars, coaches, baggage car and locomotive.

George S. Brewster of San Francisco, who was conducting a party of five Epworth Leaguers to San Francisco says: "The train was making a fine sprint and everybody was feeling pleasant and happy, when all of a sudden there was an awful crash and it seemed as though a tremendous fist had struck the train in the face. In an instant the air was filled with cries and screams; cars were smashed into splinters and seemed to vanish; several rolled down the huge embankment and disappeared entirely. In an instant that splendid train was reduced to a mere mass of debris, with human beings crawling, screaming or lying in mangled heaps on the ground. Fire added its horror to the scene and above all the terrible clamor of our train were heard the almost human cries of the burning cattle of the freight train."

"The Marcelline French opera company on its way to San Francisco, comprising seventeen people, lost every bit of its money and baggage. None of the passengers escaped with more than their handbaggage, and were lucky to get away with that much."

Mrs. G. S. Doggett, Miss Carrie M.

CARNEGIE IS ASKED TO AID HONOLULU'S PUBLIC LIBRARY

Andrew Carnegie, the steel millionaire and library philanthropist, has now before him a letter calling attention to the city of Honolulu as a field for his next benevolence in the line of giving of gifts for the benefit of the reading public. Upon the action of the board of trustees of the library, President M. M. Scott recently wrote to the members of the board, setting forth the needs of this city in the way of a library, and suggesting that any benevolences would not be misplaced.

This action on the part of the Honolulu library was due to the feeling of the members of the board that there exists here a peculiar field for the bettering of the people through books. The present library, which is maintained by a subscription fee, in their opinion should be made free library, and as they are working to that end, they believe that it would come more quickly if there were a larger field for it through an addition to its endowment fund, and such a collection of books as would cause the people to give more freely to its support. The present endowment is available only for the purchase of new things, and there is not a sufficiently wide scope for the project of making free through the gifts from the people, which would provide a fund from which the actual running expenses could be paid without any fee from users of the books.

The letter of President Scott was one which treated the suggestion of aid as a business matter. The history of the library was set out, the fact that through the efforts of the members of the library it now has a site and building free of debt, paid for by gifts and many methods of raising funds, as fairs and entertainments.

Attention is called to the endowment of \$40,000, the interest on which goes only for the enlargement of the library. This means that with its present list of some 15,000 volumes, the work of the library is restricted, as there must be charged a fee for the membership, to provide for the care of the books and the service. The possibility of providing a fund for the library service, should it be placed on a larger basis, is gone over, and the author expressed that any maintenance

Doggett and Mrs. Ethel Newell Doggett of Chicago, and Master Zach Butterworth of Dyersburg, Tenn., were on their way to Colorado. They succeeded in escaping with the clothes they had in the sleeper, but all their baggage was burned. They gave up their trip and expect to return to Chicago today.

Precautions Against Plague.

MARSEILLES, July 11.—The precautionary measures taken to prevent an outbreak of bubonic plague among the crew and passengers of the French steamer Laos, Captain Flandin, from Yokohama, May 24, which arrived here July 7th, have been handicapped by the refusal of the Arab stokers to submit to vaccination with plague serum.

Grave fears are held that the plague will spread unless all the passengers and crew of the Laos now held in quarantine, are inoculated.

Results of Prosperity.

NEW YORK, July 11.—According to the London correspondent of the Tribune the prices obtained at Christie's, London, this year, have been higher for furniture, paintings, engravings and jewels than have ever before been known, and the results are attributed partly to American prosperity. Dealers are becoming speculative when millionaires are constantly crossing the Atlantic and picking up everything in sight.

BETROTHAL IN THE ARISTOCRACY

Earl of Rosebery and Duchess of Albany Are to Wed.

NEW YORK, July 11.—A London dispatch to the World relative to the reported betrothal of the Duchess of Albany to the Earl of Rosebery says:

The announcement was not unexpected. The widowed duchess and the bereaved earl would have been married long ago had not the Queen declined to countenance the union. So strongly did Her Majesty insist that in the seventeen years that have elapsed since the death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, the Duchess has avoided society and devoted her life to the rearing of her son and daughter. She invented a peculiarly shaped school seat, for which she received a gold medal, and which is now in general use.

In the midst of her studies, her schemes for charity and social reforms, she became interested in the Earl. She made a mild attempt to win the Queen over to consent to their marriage. The Queen would not hear of it, and as the Duchess was dependent upon an allowance made through her mother-in-law's will and did not wish to offend her, she resigned herself to the inevitable.

All is easy now as the Prince of Wales, the present King, was always on terms of closest intimacy with the Earl of Rosebery. Within the last few days the King has had a long interview with the Earl.

British Obliged to Retreat.

LONDON, July 11.—A Teoman army trooper in a letter describing the Vlakfontein affair, May 24th (when the garrison of Vlakfontein on the Johannesburg-Durban railroad had 174 men put out of action by the Boers under General Delarey) adds the startling intelligence that the British, the night after that fight, discovered that the Boers were surrounding their camp and were obliged to retreat, leaving their tents standing and their wounded behind them.

Coffee Sales in New York.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The sales of coffee on the New York Coffee Exchange for the year ending June 29th aggregated \$2,000,000 more against \$875,500 bags in 1900. The sales for 1901 were \$4,000,500 bags. The transactions the past year exceeded those of 1900 by 1,500,000 bags, the gain being particularly due, it is said, to the large export abroad.

An exhibition from the American museum has found in Texas three skulls of the three-toed horse, believed to be the ancestor of the modern horse.

condition could be met in this city, even if there is no municipal government from which aid may be drawn.

Turning to the needs of the community, President Scott dwelt upon the character of the community. He said that in this, the western city of the United States, there is a large body of people who can be educated only through the use of books. He drew attention to the fact that the education of the Hawaiians is going on through a school system which is of the highest grade, there being tuition for ten months in the year, and that the library at the present time, believing that there can come more good from reading than from the mere studying of the form of words, has placed the library at the disposition of such scholars as are recommended by their teachers, thus endeavoring to inculcate the habit of reading, and the widening of education. The fact that the schools are teaching the English language, and thus making it the vernacular, was brought out and made a strong point.

That there is here a large population which is deprived of the benefit of association with men of experience, which does so much for the worker of the States, was next cited, and the need of these men for books, by which means only, they may gain breadth of technical knowledge, called to the attention of the philanthropist. These men are classed as the skilled workers of the iron mills, the sugar men and those who follow the trades in which the inventions are constantly making demands for new information upon the men. The inculcation of true American ideas and the study of the systems of government are also given as arguments for the widening of the scope of the library.

There is nothing in the letter which might be called begging for a gratuity. Assuming that it is the business of the latter days of the life of the magnate to give of his wealth where it will accomplish the greatest good to the greatest number, his attention is called to this point as one which, outside the continent, still is an American territory, and would appear as a field for the spreading of knowledge through the means which has been used so freely by the great steel maker.

LEPERS OF THE UNITED STATES

Believed to Be About One Thousand and Outside of These Islands.

NEW YORK, July 11.—A Washington dispatch to the Tribune says:

The Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service is not ready to publish the results thus far obtained under his direction in the attempt to enumerate the known cases of leprosy in the United States, for the returns are far from complete. But sufficient material has already been secured by the experts who have been investigating for the last two years to indicate that there are at least 1,000 lepers in this country, most of them immigrants from abroad, and to warrant strong recommendations to Congress for their segregation.

The commission, consisting of Surgeon J. H. White, chairman, and Passed Assistant Surgeons G. T. Vaughan and M. J. Rosenau, have been working under Congressional authority since 1899. They sent circular letters to physicians, health officers, hospital superintendents and others in 600 localities, covering the entire country, asking for reports and information regarding leprosy patients.

Eight thousand circulars have been sent out and only 2,000 replies have been received. From these 277 lepers have been located and their names and addresses obtained. About 100 are known to live in New Orleans, many of whom are well-to-do persons of good families. In New York seven cases have been reported. In San Francisco fifteen cases are known; twelve are confined in the pest house. Owing to the fact that three-fourths of the circulars have brought no replies, especially from suspicious districts, the authorities estimate that only about one-fourth of the cases of leprosy have been reported.

The commission will almost certainly recommend to Congress in its forthcoming preliminary report that national lazaretos be established in several parts of the country—one, perhaps, at New Orleans, one in New York and another in Minnesota or Montana.

CARNEGIE'S NEW PLANS.

May Include Art Galleries and Scientific Museums.

LONDON, July 9.—Andrew Carnegie still has \$200,000,000 to give away. A number of Americans have recently visited Skibo Castle as his guests. With these the retired iron master has discussed freely his great public gifts and his plans for future benefactions. One New York merchant, with whom Carnegie spoke, reports him as having said he still has about \$200,000,000 to give away for public uses.

Carnegie said he was uncertain as to the best way of disposing of this large surplus wealth so as to obtain the best results. A part of it, he said, would undoubtedly be given to the uses of free libraries and other educational projects, according to the plan he had adopted in the past, but the difficulties attending his recent gift to the Scottish universities had led him to consider other methods of the disposition of his wealth.

It seems possible, from his talk, that his plans will be wider, and that he may undertake the founding of art galleries or scientific museums and other means of public instruction and refinement.

Sails for Europe.

SHANGHAI, June 25.—Prince Chun, brother of the Emperor of China, who has been selected to proceed to Berlin and there formally apologize for the St. Lawrence river and the great lakes, is contemplated.

University students are handling grain sacks at Stockton, where the grain handlers are on a strike.

Fire Hose Turned On Their Praise Meeting.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Twenty-eight women and seventy-two men, guarded by 100 other Dowdites, invaded Evanston to-night, and no sooner did they appear than they were surrounded by a mob of 1,500, who pelted them with rotten eggs, decayed fruit, stones and even crates of garbage. The Dowdites stood firm and continued to sing, led by Elder Piper. He and the others were repeatedly struck and several of the women were hurt.

Then Mayor Patton ordered out the Fire Department, and a four-inch hose began playing upon the crowd, drenching the just and the unjust impartially. The stream, however, was principally intended for the Dowd people, who were presently in a pitiable state. Several women and men were knocked down by the water, but the hymns went on. Even the assailants got very wet. Finding that the water was being wasted the supply was cut off. The firemen had been instructed to throw water on the Dowdites until they were driven off. During the onslaught of water the guard stood fast and there was scarcely any faltering in the music.

The Mayor then ordered the Chief of Police to charge the invaders. They did so, clubs in hands. The guards closed in and tried to resist, but the police broke through and seized Piper and three of his followers. They were taken to the station, the crowd following. As they went the prisoners were again drenched with dirty water, and even acids from squirt guns in the hands of the crowd. Stones and other missiles were also flung at them, and another fusillade of bad eggs and old fruit struck the band.

The prisoners were not booked, but were held "for protection." It is said that Piper will be charged with disorderly conduct in inciting a riot, as he has been repeatedly warned not to hold meetings in Evanston. Many of his followers, as well as their assistants, were hurt by the missiles, although none dangerously so.

CASUALTIES OF THE DAY.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Corporation Council Paden of Evanston, upon whose advice Mayor Patton acted when he directed the hose to be turned upon the Dowdites, said:

The Dowdites were arrested not because they came here to preach, but because they blocked one of the streets with their meeting and refused to move on when told to do so. They clearly violated a city ordinance.

Following is a list of those seriously hurt in the melee:

Overseer J. G. Speicher, cut on shoulder.

W. O. Demus, head cut.

Elbert Van Horn, back injured.

E. F. Morris, cut over eye.

Caroline Hartman, cut over eye and shoulder sprained.

F. A. Graves, face cut.

O. C. Kirby, cut about head.

Norris Van Horne, badly hurt from blow on head and body.

Mrs. Jennie Flank, back and shoulder hurt.

Many others were also more or less hurt. When the Dowdites who had been arrested by the police reached the court room they broke out into song in spite of their plight and continued shouting their exhortations so that those who had collected on the outside could hear them.

Overseers Piper and Speicher were put under bonds to insure their appearance July 17th before Justice Ely to answer charges of disorderly conduct and refusing to clear the streets.

Chief of Police Knight guarded the march to the depot. Before the train pulled out the crowd again became boisterous and missiles were thrown, but Chief Knight saved the Dowdites from further harm.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

Redding has had a \$4000 fire.

Captain Sigbee is improving.

Europe is experiencing a hot wave.

Crop conditions in the States are favorable.

The Olympian games are to be revived in Chicago.

OU has been struck north of San Bernardino.

The Nebraska Democrats refuse to endorse Bryan.

Napoleon Le Brun, the New York architect, is dead.

Tehema city, California, is experiencing a building boom.

Prince Christian of Denmark may visit the United States in 1902.

Rear Admiral Buncle has had his tongue removed because of a cancer.

The Bennington, Concord and Petrel are to be repaired at Vallejo.

Turkey has paid her debt of \$80,000 to the United States government.

An Ann Arbor man has been enjoined from meeting another man's wife.

James Kilbourne has been nominated for governor by the Ohio Democrats.

Walter Barger, a six year-old boy, was drowned at Redwood city on the 10th.

WILCOX IS RETURNING

Sapient Views on the Situation Here.

WANTS OUTSIDER FOR GOVERNOR

Thinks Neither Dole Nor Humphreys Will Be Removed and Outlines His Policy.

The Chronicle says: Robert W. Wilcox, Hawaiian delegate to Congress, arrived here from Washington yesterday and is a guest at the Occidental. He is on his way back to Honolulu, after conferring with Administration officials on several matters that are at present disturbing the peace and quiet of the island Territory, not the least important of which is the tumult between the political factions in the Islands which found expression in the adoption of a resolution by the lower house of the Hawaiian Legislature asking President McKinley to remove Governor Dole. Incidentally he has had the ear of Attorney General Knox on the question of the demand of the Honolulu bar for the removal of Judge Humphreys from office.

"I do not think that all this wrangling between the political and social factions in the Islands will result in any intervention by the officials at Washington," he said when seen last evening. "From all that I can gather, I think that the people of Honolulu will find, when all has been said and done, that the policy of the Administration is to keep its hands out of the fight. I do not think that President McKinley will remove Governor Dole, and I do not believe that Judge Humphreys will be disturbed in his position."

"I had several conferences with the Attorney General while in Washington. Frederick Hankey was there. He was the bearer of the resolution of the bar of Honolulu asking for Judge Humphreys' removal from the bench. The Attorney General received Hankey, but told him he had better remain in Washington with his story until Judge Humphreys' arrival. The Attorney General was in receipt of some advice from Humphreys, in which Humphreys said he would be in Washington shortly to present his side of the case. I judge from what the Attorney General said, however, that he is not inclined to take any sides in the case. From all that I can learn I think the Administration feels that the people of Honolulu should settle their disputes themselves, and that it would not be the part of wisdom to take sides in factional fights unless circumstances and conditions are so direful that the interference of the National Government is necessary. I believe that this would be a wise course. I think it behoves the people of the Territory of Hawaii to show that they are capable of self-government. If they ever hope to see the Islands attain the dignity of statehood they will have to work out their own salvation."

"I think the only mistake of the Administration was in appointing a resident of the Islands to the position of Governor. Without desiring to say anything that can reflect on Governor Dole, I believe the Territorial Governor of Hawaii should be a man who is not identified with either of the political factions. In other words, I think the Governor should be appointed from the States. Such a Governor would find no difficulty in harmonizing the factions and reducing factional feeling to a minimum. I intend to preach this doctrine to my party when I return home, and I hope to have this sentiment widely expressed when the time comes for the appointment of Governor Dole's successor."

REPORTS ON PROSPECT

William Haywood Back From Washington—Quick Trip.

Mr. William Haywood, former Consul General who, during the past year, has represented the Sugar Planters' Association as its counsel at Washington, returned in the steamer Ventura. Mr. Haywood's trip was taken for the purpose of consulting with his clients. Speaking of his work Mr. Haywood said:

"We had a most successful winter and I have been very busy all summer, and when the capital became deserted I determined to come down and report upon the outlook in person, to the officials of the association. The President was leaving Washington for his home in Canton and the expectation was that he would be absent for two months or even longer. The heads of the departments were going off for the summer also, and the only persons in authority remaining in Washington are the assistants."

"I can add nothing to what has been printed in relation to my efforts to secure permission to bring in men from the Philippines for plantation laborers. I made the point as soon as the decision of the Supreme Court had been filed, but the Secretary of the Treasury said he would not alter his ruling at the present time. The matter was taken up later with the other departments."

"There have been no developments which may lead to any investigation of our lands and land system until Congress meets. I noticed just before I left Washington that Delegate Wilcox had been to the Interior Department on that matter but no decision had been reached so far as I am informed."

"I heard no discussion of the question of the annexation of Hawaii to

California. The newspapers printed paragraphs sent out from here but I did not hear any discussion. It is too hot in the States to talk of anything."

Mr. Haywood expects to return in the City of Peking, sailing August 3. He will spend his vacation at his summer home at Deer Park, where his family now is staying."

ARRIVAL OF PROF. JENKINS.

Comes to Take Dr. Jordan's Work on Fish Commission.

Prof. O. P. Jenkins of Stanford University, California, came yesterday on the Ventura to take the place of Prof. David Starr Jordan on the United States Fish Commission, the latter returning to San Francisco on the Sierra. Prof. Jenkins is instructor of physiology in the university and has made the subject of fish a special study for some years. He has published several books in connection with his studies along this line which have been received with much favor. Twelve years ago he made a trip to the Hawaiian Islands in which he paid special attention to the fish and other inhabitants of the water and now has in course of printing a book on the subject. "We intend to study the fish of the Islands in reference to their scientific and commercial value and the facts will be reported to the United States Government. I expect that the Fish Commission will be occupied for two or three years with their work."

WHY GILL WENT TO THE COAST

Several Different Versions of His Sudden Midnight Flight.

Touching reasons for Editor Gill's departure you pay your money and you take your choice.

The Republican yesterday morning said that Mr. Gill had gone to San Francisco to supervise the shipping of a new press.

"What about that press?" was asked of a prominent stockholder of the Robert Grieve Co., Ltd., yesterday.

"Never heard of it before," was the reply. "I don't know where the money would come from. Just now we are having trouble enough to pay bills, without trying to pile up expenses."

When President Thompson of the Robert Grieve Co. was asked why Gill had gone he said: "Mr. Gill told me that he had private business on the Coast and possibly East. If he didn't go East he would return by the next steamer."

When the reporters finally discovered Gill aboard the Mariposa at an early hour Wednesday morning Chester Doyle was along. He asked Gill why the latter was leaving. Gill's reply was: "Well, between ourselves, Humphreys has treated me as badly as he has you, and I am going to get out." He also said he had been unappreciated here.

A lady friend of Mrs. Gill quotes the latter as saying that her husband would not return.

Gill's flight was undertaken in strict secrecy. He did not book until late at night. He bought ticket of the passenger and insisted that his presence aboard should be kept secret. As he is out on \$500 bail the police took a tentative interest in the matter. Mr. Thompson, one of the bondsmen says, however, that he feels no trepidation.

Meanwhile it would appear that the liability known as the Republicans had been left to die on Dan Logan's hands. It is only kept alive now by frequent injections of the gold cure.

FLAGSHIP'S BADGES OF VICTORY

Stem and Stern Ornaments of the Rebuilt Cruiser Olympia.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The stem ornament, designed to commemorate the cruiser Olympia's great victory at Manila bay is being attached to the hull of the vessel, says a Boston dispatch to the Times. The stern piece was set up a few days ago. Naval Constructor William J. Baxter, head of the department of construction and repair at the Charlestown navy yard, first conceived the idea of these ornaments and at once set about obtaining the consent of the Navy Department to put them on. After this had been accomplished he had the designs made, following his own ideas.

Some of the bronze used in casting the two pieces was taken from the Olympia, and this gives added value to them.

The stem ornament is the more elaborate. A winged victory holds high above her head an eagle, which she is about to launch into the air. Victory's wings lie against the sides of the ship's prow.

The stern piece consists of a shield with a mass of scroll-work on each side.

The Peking Shooting.

PEKING, July 11.—Correspondence still continues between the American and German military regarding the soldier who was shot at the German legation over a month ago. Major Robinson, who is in command of the American Legion Guard, refuses to admit that the shot which hit the soldier was the same as the one fired by the American sentry. He asked permission to send his own doctor to examine the man. General von Trotha has refused to allow this until the claim for damages is admitted.

CURE FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy to the house, telling them that I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days time the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it to fail—Mrs. Curtis Baker, Bookwalter, Ohio. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. L.

SPRECKELS' MAIL SERVICE

It Gives Auckland As Port of Call.

AUCKLAND, June 28.—There still appears to be some misconception as to the precise terms of the San Francisco mail contract between the Oceanic Steamship Company and the United States government so far as the designation of the port of call in New Zealand is concerned. At the conference on Wednesday between the Auckland chamber of commerce and the local members of Parliament, Mr. Myers, in the course of his platty and business-like remarks on the San Francisco service, seemed to assume that the question of the New Zealand port of call was still an open one, and that there was a danger of the mail steamers being diverted to Wellington unless great vigilance was exercised. This, however, is a misapprehension. The contract specifically names Auckland as the port of call, the route to be followed being set forth in these words: "From San Francisco, California, to Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, touching at Honolulu, Apia, or some other port in the Samoan Islands, to be designated by the postmaster general, and Auckland, New Zealand." It will thus be seen that during the currency of the contract, which is for a period of ten years, the port of call in this colony must be Auckland and no other. At the same time it is of the utmost importance, in view of the combination that had been formed in the interests of rival service via Vancouver, that the closest watchfulness should be exercised by our representatives to frustrate any attempt to impair the postal and commercial usefulness of the San Francisco service. Though it is not possible to challenge the supremacy of that service as the quickest mail route, and as the one possessing the greatest potentialities in respect of the promotion and development of trade and tourist traffic, it is nevertheless necessary to be on our guard against influences inimical to its best interests. This is the more to be regretted since were the service fostered and encouraged by the government in a broad-minded spirit the advantages to the colony as a whole could not fail to be immensely increased. Even as it is we look with confidence to the colony reaping greatly enhanced benefits in the immediate future from the strenuous efforts which are being made by the contractors to develop trades between this country and America, and to divert to this part of the world some portion of the enormous annual exodus of wealthy tourists from the States.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., July 3.—The Governor, in calling the Parliament together today, spoke of the Pacific cable as follows:

It is a pleasure to me to announce that the commencement of the construction of the Pacific cable is now an accomplished fact. The contract has been signed, a board of advice has been formed, and the work of laying the cable is progressing, and this imperial work, advantageous alike to the colonies and the mother country, will, it is expected, be completed well within the next two years. I regret to say that some friction has arisen owing to the government of New South Wales, one of the contracting parties, having granted concessions to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, which are deemed inimical to the Pacific cable scheme.

Others of the contracting parties were approached with the same object in view, but steadily refused to be any party to doing anything which would militate against the success of the Pacific cable. This course will, I feel sure, be appreciated. It is the first time that the imperial authorities and Canada have, with the Australian colonies and New Zealand, jointly undertaken a work of imperial and colonial importance, and nothing should be done which alters the situation until after consultation, and with the concurrence of all the contracting parties.

"Scores of friends and acquaintances can testify to the truth of what I have said. It is certain that Mother Seligel's Syrup cured me when all other medicines and forms of treatment proved to be no good, and I have to thank the Syrup only for the fact that I am now a strong, healthy man. I have now been nearly three years in the employment of the Queensport Meat Company, but my home is at the address given below."

A. C. BACKMANN,
Myrtle Villa, George street, Kangaroo Point, Brisbane, Q. September 6th, 1900.

In New Jersey. There have been several in New York. The late Mr. Hyde was nearly 80 when he died. He retired from active business in 1889 when he left Titusville to live in Plainfield.

VILLAGERS DEFEAT BRAVES.

Imperial Troops Get a Set Back in China.

NEW YORK, July 11.—A dispatch from Peking says: The imperial troops under General Lu Pen Yuen have been defeated by the allied villages' Society at Atchichou, forty miles southeast of Pao Ting Fu. The magistrate of the district has arrived in Peking and has asked Li Hung Chang to dispatch a thousand reinforcements under Colonel Chiuan from Le Chen Fu, where there are 2,000 Shan Tung troops waiting the permission of the allies to come to Peking.

The French, who stopped these troops at Le Chen Fu some weeks ago, have now agreed that they can enter any of the districts in the province of Chin.

WRECKED ON CHESTERFIELD REEF.

Nobody can tell the following story better than the writer tells it himself:

"In 1891," he says, "I first experienced the miseries of acute indigestion. I was obliged to knock off work, and suffered agonies for two months. Then I felt slightly better and went back to my post at the North Brisbane Fire Brigade Station, and stayed there until the great flood in 1893.

"Then I had a terribly severe relapse which laid me down for ten months, seven weeks of it being spent in the hospital.

"Several doctors attended me, but they failed to effect a cure.

"Yet, at the end of ten months I felt somewhat better, and being of an energetic disposition, I started in to work again.

"I managed to keep at it for six months, and then collapsed completely, and resigned my position in the brigade.

"On returning home several of my friends urged me to put faith in Siegel's Syrup, and in that only, saying they had known it to cure cases as bad as mine. 'Don't be down-hearted,' they said.

"On this I began using Siegel's Syrup (and Seligel's Pills occasionally) and gradually got better. When I had taken about twelve bottles in all, I was so much better I accepted a position as mate in a ship going to trade in the islands—taking a supply of Syrup with me.

"We sailed on the 24th of October, 1894, and on the 9th we struck Chesterfield Reef, Long Island, and were wrecked, but all hands were saved. The captain and four blacks took to one of the boats, and reached Mackay in safety, whilst I and seven blacks landed on Long Island, where we remained thirty-two days, until we were rescued by the 'Pylades' man-of-war, and taken on to Sydney.

"Fortunately we were able to obtain enough provisions from the wreck to maintain us while we were on the island.

"I must mention that I kept on using Seligel's Syrup until we got to Sydney, and then I was quite restored to health and have been perfectly well ever since.

"My health is now splendid; my appetite is excellent, and all the bad symptoms I once had are gone like an ugly dream after morning breaks.

"My wife uses the medicine for a milder form of indigestion than mine was, and is as firm a believer in it as I am.

"I will name a few of the peculiarities of the aggravating and dangerous disease as it affected me. There was always a bad taste in my mouth; my breath was bad, and I used to retch frequently after eating; I belched continually, lost flesh, and had thin, lantern jaws.

"Scores of friends and acquaintances can testify to the truth of what I have said. It is certain that Mother Seligel's Syrup cured me when all other medicines and forms of treatment proved to be no good, and I have to thank the Syrup only for the fact that I am now a strong, healthy man. I have now been nearly three years in the employment of the Queensport Meat Company, but my home is at the address given below."

A. C. BACKMANN,
Myrtle Villa, George street, Kangaroo Point, Brisbane, Q. September 6th, 1900.

Wagons, Brakes, Haetons, Surreys, Buggies, Runabouts

Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Company,

Day Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

WRITE US FOR

OUR ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE
AND
PRICES.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

YOU WILL

MISS A. GOODTHING

IF YOU DON'T SEND TO US FOR

Hardware, Bicycles, Ship Chandlery, Sporting Goods, Paints, Oils, Etc.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

E. O. HALL & SON,

LIMITED.

IN THEIR BIG NEW STORE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

Ten Thousand Feet
OF GARDEN HOSE

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE VARIETY OF

Lawn Sprinklers and Nozzles

ALL THE LATEST PATTERNS

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month \$3.50
Per Month, Foreign75
Per Year 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : JULY 19

Perhaps Mr. Bryan will hardly think a crown of Hawaiian leis a fair recompence for the crown of thorns he got at Kansas City from the hand of Delegate John Wise.

The death of Dr. Watts at Portland, Ore., removes the man whose vote in the electoral college, which Samuel J. Tilden's nephew tried to buy, seated President Hayes. Dr. Watts got a great but brief notoriety at the time but had been long forgotten by the country at large when the news of his death was registered.

With the distinction of having elected the worst Legislature Hawaii ever saw and sending to Washington the most incompetent Congressman there, the Home Rule party is serene in the thought that if it is not given an extra legislative session the President's rage against the Acting Governor will need a man-of-war to express it.

The Literary Bureau advertises poor old Tom Fitch as Attorney General of Hawaii. We haven't much doubt that Tom was imported to be an Attorney General but there seems to have been some delay about the delivery of the goods. The other Arizona statesman, Campbell, who gave it out on the ship which brought him here that he was billeted for the judiciary, has, we understand, gone home. Evidently he squared up the situation better than the other two Arizonans did but they will all come to the open exit at last.

France and the United States are the only powers which are doing much with the submarine boat which was long since described as the war-craft of the future. Little is heard of the Holland now, which means that this country is not advertising its resources in that line; but enough is known of the French experiment to warrant belief in its practicability. If the boats answer their prospectuses the building of battleships and steel-clad coast-defenders will be likely to go out of fashion.

We hasten to allay the fright of those who announce that Mr. Thurston has gone to Washington to oppose a Judge whom the bar of Honolulu has branded as being unworthy of his post. Mr. Thurston will go no further than the Coast, where he has private business. Doubtless he would go to Washington if the public interests were such as to require his presence, but he is justified in the opinion that the brief of the Bar Association, when filed and reinforced by affidavits from various parts of the United States, will be all that is required to free the Island judiciary from the stain of Mr. Humphreys' name and the bad odor of his presence.

The German Emperor is the busiest man in his country and probably earns his pay, which is more than can be said of most other monarchs. One day he is maneuvering an army, the next day racing a yacht, the next day working out a tariff problem or a new electoral scheme for Berlin, and now we find him an active partner in an engineering company which hopes to run elevated electrical trains between Berlin and Hamburg at the rate of 100 miles an hour. Tomorrow he may be working on an airship. Whatever he takes hold of is something for the benefit of Germany and he labors with it not only as a King should but as a man whose livelihood depended on the success of the venture.

GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE.

After careful consideration, the Acting Governor, Henry E. Cooper, yesterday returned to the Legislature the appropriation bills with but one veto. Both houses sustained the veto and the bills for which the extra session was called are now law. Certain matters which were overlooked by the Legislature were again called to their attention and the unpaid bills which belong to the Department of Public Works were put before the Houses with the suggestion that they be paid. Unless this is done there will be worked a hardship to those of the Territorial contractors who have gone ahead with their work and have spent their money in carrying out their business agreements.

Many of the Independents are ready to take adjournment today and go home without such further action as the Governor suggests. This would mean that they would imperil the men who have done the public service and invested their capital in the doing. The reason for this move will be that they hope and expect by it to force the Executive to call them to meet once more for the purpose of general legislation. This proposed extra session which has not met with any approval except from those who think more of the officers to be created under multiplicity of governments than of the good of the Territory, would be of sixty days' duration and would give opportunity for consideration of all the schemes which showed their heads during the first meeting.

The avowed purpose of the session, if one could be forced, would be to pass the County bill, but there is no chance for any such result. The Acting Governor has put the members of the Legislature in the position of paying or refusing to pay the legitimate bills of the Territory. He cannot do this. He recommends. But if the people want to find those responsible they will not have far to search. Given the data, time for the consideration and their duty, if the legislators do not do as they should, they cannot in reason blame the Executive. If it is a matter of the credit of the Territory, they must face the responsibility.

WHY CREDITS ARE CUT.

Of all the acts of the Legislature, which may in the future cause the people to rise and call the members other than blessed, none will be more active nor far-reaching than the measure known as "An act to provide for the exemption of certain personal property from attachment, execution, distress and forced sale of every nature and description; and repealing an act entitled 'An act to facilitate the recovery of rents,' passed on the 10th day of January, 1885, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act."

The provisions of the act are so wide that the purposes for which it was passed are more than accomplished. If it was the desire of the men who favored this law to prevent the sale of the property of their constituents to secure the payment of any debt which they may contract, it seems more than probable that this plan will be entirely successful. The far-reaching effects of the act make it well worth the reading. The act in full was published in the Advertiser, April 27th, and is too extended to be reprinted here. It will be enough to say that there is nothing in the way of personal property, except perhaps diamonds, which are not exempt from attachment. Further than this, under the act, there may be no garnishee on the wages of any head of a family up to \$200 and of any other person to the sum of \$50. With these provisions it will be seen that there is practically a suspension of the operations of the law by which suit may be entered to recover small debts, whether for rentals or for any other object.

The bill was meant to prevent hardship being worked upon the worthy poor, the persons who for any reason at all find that they cannot pay their debts, and for whom the provisions of this measure mean a safe discharge without the sacrifice of all their belongings. In its intent it presupposes that there are to be debts for which they being unsecured, the personal estates of the debtors will be liable. There is where the greatest error of the bill promised to be. As soon as the bill became a law and the merchants became aware of its provisions, there was an immediate stiffening of the credit systems. Where before in this city any respectable workingman was able to find credit for the necessities, and many of the luxuries too, the time has come when it is scarcely possible for one who is not well known and thoroughly responsible to have the courtesy of credit extended to him. Where before those who needed the accommodation of time for the payment of their bills, owing to the non-payment on small crops or the non-payment of wages, could find tradesmen who would see them through any tight place, now there is often a refusal, and as often an indication that it is not thought wise to permit the line of credit to assume large proportions.

It will appear at a glance that such provisions will work a hardship upon the very men for whose benefit the bill was framed. The men of small salaries, under \$200, for those who have families, and less than \$50 for those who are single, will feel the weight first, in that they will never be able to secure the little accommodations which make the maintenance of a family possible without some inconveniences, growing out of lack of ready money, though full enough is due to meet every obligation. It is not the men of large means, even though they may be of the hardest-working class, upon whom this change in the conduct of business will fall with weight. The well-known and thoroughly reliable ones will find no scaling of their lines of credit. The man who needs is the sufferer.

But there may have been an economic purpose which is not apparent at first glance. It may have been in the mind of the astute individual who framed this bill to prevent the workingmen from buying beyond their means. The exemptions are so wide that they indicate that the father of the bill had either had knowledge of the task of collecting of what are known as "bad" bills or has had a hard time dodging a collector. So in an effort to protect the workingman it has been done at the expense of his comfort. He will not be able to spend so much, for there will be no credit, and it is a fact that it is under such system that extravagance lurks. So the public benefactor will gain his point, unless there appears a thriving industry, which has for its sign three golden balls, and the articles exempted from the collector go into his maw, as money often has to be raised. With the cutting off of credits the men who have to sell will not suffer so much as those who have to buy, and hereafter must bring cash with an order.

FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.
There is much that is gratifying in the condition of the national banks of the country. Six months of a year, which has been marked by the extreme of speculation, have passed and only seven banks have failed, and of these there will be few which will not be able to resume business. True this number is greater than the total of banks which went under in 1900, but changing conditions are to blame. The speculations which caused the failures are not part of the legitimate business of the country, and the shaking out of the institutions which have been engaged in backing such plans is for the good of the financial world and a sign of promise for the future.

The Comptroller of the Currency has given out an interview in which he lays stress upon the fact that the national banks throughout the country are in a most prosperous condition. The resources of the banks are greater and the prosperity of the institutions more notable than ever before in the history of the system. The condition of the banks of the country serves as a financial barometer, and just now, there are no signs of an approaching storm. The cash on hand is increasing, the loans are satisfactory, and this means that every branch of business is not booming but forcing ahead on safe and sure lines toward a prosperity which will surpass anything in the past history of the country.

There is little ground upon which to build a belief that there will follow the depression which comes usually once in each decade to the business interests. The crops of the West are more than fair reports showing that the yield will be above the average. The demand from abroad is greater than ever, and there is no reason to expect a decrease. India will have a short wheat crop for

export and the presence of the armies in China will preclude any large European exports from Russia. The farmers have received more than \$25,000,000 for their surplus farm animals, mules and horses having been gathered for use in South Africa and China to that valuation. Prices have increased twenty-five per cent, and with this condition there has been larger buying than ever before. Hawaii should benefit by this. Money which earns only two and three per cent in the States of the Middle West, that territory where a few years ago mortgages were the rule, will find its way here and once investments of this kind start there will be many of them.

NEARING ITS END.

The loss of thousands of dollars in the attempt to establish a daily morning paper here with a policy opposed to the material and political interests and the common sense of the white population of Hawaii, was to have been expected. The doom of the new journal was sealed the moment it showed the cloven hoof of its politics. If there was any room for it at all, it was as an aid to good government, but as soon as it was found to be the organ of all the hates and envies of a disreputable agitator, a paper opposed to the business welfare of Honolulu, to the labor system of the Islands to the recognition even as honest men of the Americans who bore the burden of the annexation fight, its chance of permanency vanished. As if to dig its own grave both wide and deep the paper supported the predaeous Home Rule party and alienated even the men who, in a mistaken view of Republicanism, early in the game, had subscribed largely to its stock.

Since the closing of the army canteen at Camp McKinley, the officers in charge of the camp have had their hands full. There has been a material increase in the amount of drunkenness, there has been more stopping out after hours, and altogether the transition from the beer of the canteen to the whisky of the downtown saloons has had a decidedly demoralizing effect upon the bad men of the camp. There are a few bad men at the post, as there are at every post, though the men here are of a higher grade than is usual, in the opinion of several officers who have been stationed among them.

The time of trouble is payday, and the few days immediately following. The presence of money in the pockets of the men makes it impossible for them to resist the attractions of liquor, and since they may not have been at the camp, they must come down town and patronize the saloons, where they get whisky, and drunkenness follows.

Recently, within the past three months, the police records tell of the many arrests of enlisted men for various kinds of troubles in the city. First it was a fight and rescue on King street, then the stealing of a street car and a collision with the police in a saloon, where the policeman lost his club, and the use of it on himself, put him out of commission.

There have been others of less moment, but they have been quietly kept out of the public eye.

This is the work of a few men only at the camp, in the opinion or some of the officers. The rank and file is composed of unusually good men, but the few cannot be kept within bounds.

The rules are such that after a man has completed his duties, if he is not on guard, he may be absent until retreat, and then until lights out he has freedom once more. This gives the chance needed to try and drink all the whisky in town, and the few men who will carouse, take it.

In former times they had the post exchange, where they would gather and give up their time to gossip and drinking beer. The beer did not seem to hurt them under such surroundings, and the results of the operation of the system of discipline seemed the best, when it was considered that men would have their liquor.

Now, when there is none of the restraints of being in camp about them when they have whisky instead of beer for their beverage, it is said by their officers that the men are very much more likely to become intoxicated and to make trouble.

This has been the universal report from all over the United States, and in consequence, Secretary of War Root has ordered all post commanders to report to him upon the results of the abolition of the canteen system. As this must go forward soon, Captain Slaker, the officer in command here, yesterday said he could not discuss the question in detail. He said, however:

"Since the abolition of the canteen, where the men could have their beer, right at home, there has been an increase in the number of arrests. The change has not been effective to prevent the men from having drink at all, if it did it would be all right, but it has driven them to seek the saloons and there get, not beer, but whisky. The strong drink is what makes the trouble.

"I am of opinion that the temperance people, with the best of intentions in the world, have made matters worse.

It was one fight where the saloons and those who oppose them were together, when the Congress abolished the canteen. The whisky men wanted it done away with so that they could have the soldiers to trade with them and drink their whisky. They saw the inevitable result.

The temperance people did not see it as a choice between two evils, but jumping to the conclusion that they could abolish drinking by doing away with the post canteen, aided the whisky men right along."

• • •

When Australia was federated the success of the plan to lay a Pacific cable to connect the uttermost parts of the empire, became assured. Australia had long wanted the cable but could not act as a unit. Now the legislative processes are simplified and, with Great Britain urging the cable-project because of its imperial utility, the chances of an early telegraphic connection between Canada and the antipodean continent have passed beyond the pale of theory.

• • •

The presence of a Moorish embassy in Berlin probably means that the Moors want Germany's assistance against France. In view of the present rapprochement between the two countries, the Moors will get nothing, while the incident may serve to give France the very excuse she needs for her North African aggressions.

• • •

When Australia was federated the success of the plan to lay a Pacific cable to connect the uttermost parts of the empire, became assured. Australia had long wanted the cable but could not act as a unit. Now the legislative processes are simplified and, with Great Britain urging the cable-project because of its imperial utility, the chances of an early telegraphic connection between Canada and the antipodean continent have passed beyond the pale of theory.

• • •

When Australia was federated the success of the plan to lay a Pacific cable to connect the uttermost parts of the empire, became assured. Australia had long wanted the cable but could not act as a unit. Now the legislative processes are simplified and, with Great Britain urging the cable-project because of its imperial utility, the chances of an early telegraphic connection between Canada and the antipodean continent have passed beyond the pale of theory.

• • •

When Australia was federated the success of the plan to lay a Pacific cable to connect the uttermost parts of the empire, became assured. Australia had long wanted the cable but could not act as a unit. Now the legislative processes are simplified and, with Great Britain urging the cable-project because of its imperial utility, the chances of an early telegraphic connection between Canada and the antipodean continent have passed beyond the pale of theory.

• • •

When Australia was federated the success of the plan to lay a Pacific cable to connect the uttermost parts of the empire, became assured. Australia had long wanted the cable but could not act as a unit. Now the legislative processes are simplified and, with Great Britain urging the cable-project because of its imperial utility, the chances of an early telegraphic connection between Canada and the antipodean continent have passed beyond the pale of theory.

• • •

When Australia was federated the success of the plan to lay a Pacific cable to connect the uttermost parts of the empire, became assured. Australia had long wanted the cable but could not act as a unit. Now the legislative processes are simplified and, with Great Britain urging the cable-project because of its imperial utility, the chances of an early telegraphic connection between Canada and the antipodean continent have passed beyond the pale of theory.

• • •

When Australia was federated the success of the plan to lay a Pacific cable to connect the uttermost parts of the empire, became assured. Australia had long wanted the cable but could not act as a unit. Now the legislative processes are simplified and, with Great Britain urging the cable-project because of its imperial utility, the chances of an early telegraphic connection between Canada and the antipodean continent have passed beyond the pale of theory.

• • •

When Australia was federated the success of the plan to lay a Pacific cable to connect the uttermost parts of the empire, became assured. Australia had long wanted the cable but could not act as a unit. Now the legislative processes are simplified and, with Great Britain urging the cable-project because of its imperial utility, the chances of an early telegraphic connection between Canada and the antipodean continent have passed beyond the pale of theory.

• • •

When Australia was federated the success of the plan to lay a Pacific cable to connect the uttermost parts of the empire, became assured. Australia had long wanted the cable but could not act as a unit. Now the legislative processes are simplified and, with Great Britain urging the cable-project because of its imperial utility, the chances of an early telegraphic connection between Canada and the antipodean continent have passed beyond the pale of theory.

• • •

When Australia was federated the success of the plan to lay a Pacific cable to connect the uttermost parts of the empire, became assured. Australia had long wanted the cable but could not act as a unit. Now the legislative processes are simplified and, with Great Britain urging the cable-project because of its imperial utility, the chances of an early telegraphic connection between Canada and the antipodean continent have passed beyond the pale of theory.

• • •

When Australia was federated the success of the plan to lay a Pacific cable to connect the uttermost parts of the empire, became assured. Australia had long wanted the cable but could not act as a unit. Now the legislative processes are simplified and, with Great Britain urging the cable-project because of its imperial utility, the chances of an early telegraphic connection between Canada and the antipodean continent have passed beyond the pale of theory.

• • •

When Australia was federated the success of the plan to lay a Pacific cable to connect the uttermost parts of the empire, became assured. Australia had long wanted the cable but could not act as a unit. Now the legislative processes are simplified and, with Great Britain urging the cable-project because of its imperial utility, the chances of an early telegraphic connection between Canada and the antipodean continent have passed beyond the pale of theory.

• • •

When Australia was federated the success of the plan to lay a Pacific cable to connect the uttermost parts of the empire, became assured. Australia had long wanted the cable but could not act as a unit. Now the legislative processes are simplified and, with Great Britain urging the cable-project because of its imperial utility, the chances of an early telegraphic connection between Canada and the antipodean continent have passed beyond the pale of theory.

• • •

When Australia was federated the success of the plan to lay a Pacific cable to connect the uttermost parts of the empire, became assured. Australia had long wanted the cable but could not act as a unit. Now the legislative processes are simplified and, with Great Britain urging the cable-project because of its imperial utility, the chances of an early telegraphic connection between Canada and the antipodean continent have passed beyond the pale of theory.

• • •

When Australia was federated the success of the plan to lay a Pacific cable to connect the uttermost parts of the empire, became assured. Australia had long wanted the cable but could not act as a unit. Now the legislative processes are simplified and, with Great Britain urging the cable-project because of its imperial utility, the chances of an early telegraphic connection between Canada and the antipodean continent have passed beyond the pale of theory.

• • •

When Australia was federated the success of the plan to lay a Pacific cable to connect the uttermost parts of the empire, became assured. Australia had long wanted the cable but could not act as a unit. Now the legislative processes are simplified and, with Great Britain urging the cable-project because of its imperial utility, the chances of an early telegraphic connection between Canada and the antipodean continent have passed beyond the pale of theory.

A ROMANCE OF HAWAII

Love Tale Mixed With Revolutionary Plot.

KAIULANI AND HER FRIEND LILIA

Piece of Fiction by Miriam Michelson in Current Number of a Magazine.

A very pretty story of Hawaiian life, with just enough love and romance to give fascinating color to a very interesting tale of the Princess Kaiulani is the leading article in the July number of the Black Cat, a bright and breezy magazine published in Boston by the Short Story Publishing Co. The story is from the pen of Miriam Michelson, the well-known and popular San Francisco authoress. She has given the title of "An Understudy for a Princess" to her fanciful tale of Island life, and like all stories with a flavor of politics, of intrigue, her version of an abortive attempt to place the Princess upon the throne vacated by Queen Liliuokalani has a peculiar interest.

The hero of the story is Arthur Jerdrum, a London clubman, much traveled as a companion of his father, a scientist and civil engineer, who had been the friend and adviser of the Queen, Liliuokalani. The son had been a playmate of the Princess; years spent in Egypt, India and Australia had not obliterated his memory of the childhood days spent in the Hawaiian Islands, and with the talk of annexation to the United States an idea began slowly to take root in his mind—an idea which for an Englishman was not surprising. Annexation was to him gross injustice to the Queen, and with a firmly fixed plan in his mind he arrived in the United States in the spring of '98. His purpose was to free the Hawaiians, to replace the Queen upon the throne, or, better still, to have her abdicate her rights to the younger, more beautiful and popular Princess Kaiulani.

The Princess was in San Francisco upon his arrival, and he lost no time in seeking her out. Her friend and companion, Lilia Lauzon, was with her when the Londoner sent up his card. To the Princess the printed pasteboard card brought no recollections of the past, and, busy with an engagement, she playfully suggested to Miss Lauzon that she play the part of the Princess. As she hurried off to keep the engagement, she recollects the Jerdrum of her youth, and, with an admonition to Lilia to treat him well for old times' sake, left the room.

Lilia, with but a moment's hesitation over the oddness of the situation, fell into the humor of her role and met the London adventurer as "An Understudy for a Princess," greeting him as the Kaiulani of his childhood; Jerdrum launched almost immediately into his project, stopping only long enough to pay homage to the mimic princess by kissing her hand, an act which sent the blood rushing to her forehead.

The girl is an ardent royalist and the dream of her life is to see the Princess Kaiulani upon the throne. She has often argued this to the princess, but the latter is contented, and characterizes all such ideas as foolish and impracticable. To this girl temporarily essaying the role of the Princess and now continuing, with the hope of bettering the condition of the girl she loves better than life, Jerdrum unfolds his plan, a plan which he has spent long months in maturing. The isolated Islands, cut off from rapid communication with the outside world, the wronged natives outnumbering the white men twenty to one, the abdication of the Queen in favor of her niece, the Princess—a leader whom every Hawaiian loved and would follow, for whom it was an easy matter to win a throne.

"Here is the harbor of Honolulu," Jerdrum concludes after stirring the impressionable girl by a recital of the wrongs of her friend and the ease with which they might be remedied. "Here is Diamond Head, where arms may be smuggled ashore. Here is your place, Princess, at Waikiki, where they shall be delivered. At this point and at this, telephone and telegraph wires shall be cut. Here is the Government building, of which ten thousand armed Hawaiians shall take possession in a night, almost without bloodshed, for the native police are with us the moment their Queen shall call upon them.

"Before our enemies can communicate with any vessel in the harbor the monarchy will be re-established and no foreign power may interfere. Then you will make me your Minister of War, perhaps, Princess, and after that if the Kanaka lets the independence of his country slip through his fingers, the white man is welcome to it."

The effect of words like these upon a woman like Lilia may easily be imagined, and the impossibility of revealing her true identity to Jerdrum made more evident. The authoress very cleverly depicts the result of this conversation in a letter written by the Princess from Honolulu, where the two girls have gone upon the urging of Lilia. The latter is wealthy and in sole control of her fortune, which she is using lavishly in an attempt to gain the throne for Kaiulani, a fact which the latter does not suspect, as is evidenced by the tone of this letter. All unsuspecting, the Princess is accompanying her on her journeys to the different Islands, where Lilia meets the native Hawaiians and uses all the wiles of a pretty and fasci-

NEW SACHS BUILDING FOR BERETANIA ST.



A NOTHER new building is to be added to the goodly number of architectural structures that are springing up all over the business portion of the city. It will be located on the Ewa-mauka corner of Fort and Beretania streets, and will be known as the Sachs block, after its builder, N. S. Sachs.

The Sachs block will be a three-story brick building, with a frontage of 125 feet on Beretania street, and 111 feet on Fort. The full height of the building will be sixty feet. It will be practically fire-proof, and cost \$75,000. On Beretania there will be four storerooms, 22 x 70. The two on Fort street will be the same size, while the one on the corner will be 30 x 70. The first floor will be practically of glass, and will be lacking in none of those many little details that go towards contributing to the comfort and elegance of such apartments. The second and third floors are arranged either for offices or for a first-class lodging house. There are thirty-six rooms on each floor, each room containing a bath, closet and washstand. The second and third stories will be constructed of brick.

The new structure will, when completed, cover an area of 140,000 square feet. A basement, eight feet high, brick and cement lined, will be excavated beneath the entire block.

nating young lady to interest them in carrying out Jerdrum's plans, the latter having also come to the Islands with the same object in view. Arms had been smuggled in and securely hidden, and pledges secured from a dozen chiefs, every one of whom had pledged a thousand men to help the cause—the winning of a throne for Kaiulani, who alone of all the conspirators was unaware of the plot of which she is the central figure.

A ball given by Lilia upon her birthday anniversary is selected as the evening on which the conspirators are to take forcible possession of the Government and seat their Queen. All unwittingly, the Princess has given up her own palace for her friend for the event, and chiefs and natives have been invited from far and near.

The most difficult part of her task Lilia had left till this night. The time had come when the Princess must be informed of the plot, though Lilia doubted but little that she would consent, when shown how successfully and carefully plans had been made and all arrangements carried out.

Jerdrum, still not suspecting the true state of affairs, has a last interview with Lilia, in which she acts strangely and unlike herself.

Then she goes to have her interview with the Princess.

"I am not the Princess," she told the astonished Englishman upon her return. "I am Lilia Lauzon. I have deceived you. All this time I have deceived you. Oh, I beg you to believe that it was not my own folly that led me to do it, but my love and loyalty to her."

Jerdrum thought she was joking; then the full import of her words struck him. "At least she knows—" he exclaimed.

"Yes, she knows everything now," said Lilia bitterly. "She knows it all, and says she will never forgive me."

Again he upbraided her, spoke of the men who had risked their lives for the cause; then a new idea took possession of him, the growing love for the girl hitherto unsuspected. Seen in its true light this now appeared to him as more than the throne or the freedom of the Hawaiians.

The prettiest part of the story is left to the fancy of the reader.

To the twelve expectant chiefs, waiting the signal for the attack an old Kanaka rows a man and a woman to a waiting schooner just ready to weigh anchor. There the story ends, quite satisfactorily, perhaps, to all but the angry chiefs and the companionless Princess.

Statehood for Hawaii.

It appears that the people of the Territory of Hawaii do not like the proposition of one of their newspapers to have the Territory made into two or three counties of California. The advantage in annexation to California would be that the Hawaiians would get Statehood immediately by that process, and they would be part of a big State. They want a State of Hawaii, however, and a bill asking admission is to be presented at the opening of Congress by Robert W. Wilcox, the Delegate from Hawaii. As Hawaii has been a Territory only about a year, this Statehood movement would seem to be somewhat sudden. Two things can be urged in favor of the Statehood idea. Hawaii has 164,000 inhabitants, which is a larger number than are in the States of Nevada or Wyoming—a larger number, in fact, than are in both these States together—and it was an independent republic before being annexed to the United States. The Texas republic became a State of the Union immediately on its annexation, and it had no more population at that time than Hawaii has now. But, of course, Texas was contiguous territory, most of its inhabitants were whites and future, immediate and remote, was much brighter than in Hawaii's—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

The effect of words like these upon a woman like Lilia may easily be imagined, and the impossibility of revealing her true identity to Jerdrum made more evident. The authoress very cleverly depicts the result of this conversation in a letter written by the Princess from Honolulu, where the two girls have gone upon the urging of Lilia. The latter is wealthy and in sole control of her fortune, which she is using lavishly in an attempt to gain the throne for Kaiulani, a fact which the latter does not suspect, as is evidenced by the tone of this letter. All unsuspecting, the Princess is accompanying her on her journeys to the different Islands, where Lilia meets the native Hawaiians and uses all the wiles of a pretty and fasci-

From Fort street an alleyway will extend the entire length of the building, for drays and other conveyances handling goods for the places of business in the different storerooms on the first floor. It is the intention of the builder to allow no more freight or merchandise to be handled through the front of the store than absolute necessity demands. The entrance to the corner store, and to the main stairway, leading to the two upper stories, will be composed of marble pillars quarried from Georgia, marble, Terra cotta and ornamental pressed brick will also enter into their make-up.

The new brick building will not occupy the same area that the present frame one does. It will not project so far into the street on either side. According to the plans of the architect, H. L. Kerr, Fort street will be widened fourteen feet, and Beretania, sixteen feet. The contract has been let to the Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Company, who are to have the block ready for occupancy by February 15, 1902. The tenants who are housed in the one-story structure now on the land, have been ordered to vacate by August 1st. Immediately after that date the work of construction will begin.

A cement walk will be laid around the building, and an elevator shaft constructed in the edifice, in which will be placed a modern elevator as soon as the tenancy of the building justifies it.

ican man walking about on a hot day with his load of clothes, a savage might well exclaim: "There is the white man's burden."

One of the causes to which the partial destruction of the Hawaiian Islanders has been ascribed is their adoption of clothing, under the influence of missionary instruction. When they waded about naked in the kalo fields they took no harm, but when they came out of them with wet clothing they contracted fatal disorders.—Army and Navy Journal.

MRS. PARKER'S ANCESTRY.

Genealogical Tree of the Late Wife of Samuel Parker.

A committee of Hawaiian ladies request the publication of the genealogical record of the late Mrs. Samuel Parker, which is as follows:

GENEALOGY OF HAWAIIWAOLE.

Hattie Panana-o-Kauhaneo-o-Honokowaiian Hanialoli Kauwakalani, daughter of Napelakapu-o-Namahana-i-Leleonalani and Kitty Kellikusina Richardson; Napela (k), and Wiwiokalani Kauahine (w); Hawaliwasole (k), son of Keluokalani (k) and Kekalaiwahine (w); Keleluohokalani (k), son of Kuahallulan (k) and Kanekapole (w); Kuahallulan (k), son of Kekalukile (k) and Keskau-kamaekiuwai (w); Kekalukile (k), son of Kauiahe Kalanikuhonekapu (k) and Papaiakan (w); Kalaheo (k), son of Lonohonukini (k) and Kalanikauana-killian (w); Lonohonukini (k), son of Kalanikauakawaakea (k) and Kauakamihikulani (w); Kalanikauakawaakea (k), son of Kauhikama (k) and Kapukin (w); Kukalani (k), son of Kellikokao (k) and Makuahineopalaka (w); Kellikokao (k), son of Umi (k) and Kapanui (w); Umi (k), son of Liloa (k) and Akahaukuleana (w); Niupio Kapulani Kapukini (w), daughter of Liloa (k) and Pine (w).

Mother side: Kitty K. Richardson, daughter of John Richardson and Kellikuania; Kellikuania was the great-grand-daughter of Kaolohaka, high chief of Molokai, who was killed by Peleholi, and Keawepoolenamoku, high chiefess of Lanai and Molokai; she was the daughter of Kalaukaeokakili (w) and Luha (k), a chief of Palata, Molokai.

GENEALOGY OF WIWIOKALANI (W).

Wiwiokalani, daughter of Kahakauila (k) and Koleamoku (w); Kahakauila, son of Haikamanone (k) and Hapunoholani (w); Haikamanone (k), son of Kuihau-makaoakalan (k) and Hooleehiklaupua (w); Koo Kuihau-makaoakalan (k), son of Lorokamakahikilipu (k) and Kailukalani (w); Lorokamakahikilipu (k), son of Kaeo (k) and Pueopoki (w); Kaeo, son of Makakulakalani (k) and Akahaukuleana (w); Makakulakalani, son of Kaubikama (k) and Kauhikama (k); Kauhikama, son of Kamalasalawu (k) and Pillaniwahine (w); Kamalasalawu (k), son of Kihapilani (k) and Kumaka (w).

Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face. Cures Cures Scabs. Cures Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all impure water. From whatever cause arising. Is a special specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD!

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 16¢ sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY MAIL OR CABLE—PATTERNS MADE AND VENDS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—“BLOOD MIXTURE.”

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Proprietors of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Water imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, “Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England,” are printed on the Government stamp, and “Clarke's Blood and Skin Mixture” is shown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Mrs. Eda Blankart Funston, wife of Brigadier General Funston, is in the city. Being the general's wife, she does not see anything wrong in her husband's capture of Aguinaldo, and the Crier is far too tender-hearted to disillusionize the lady. I love a faithful wife above all things—platonically, of course—and so I can listen with a patience almost rapturous to Mrs. Funston's accounts of what the classes heroism on the part of General Funston. “My husband,” says the lady, “was sorry to have been obliged to jump by promotion, over the heads of so many of his superiors.” Your husband was not the only officer in the service who was sorry, Mrs. Funston. I assure you—San Francisco News Letter.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the Islands, giving in full the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the Islands, giving in full the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the Islands, giving in full the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the Islands, giving in full the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the Islands, giving in full the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the Islands, giving in full the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the Islands, giving in full the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the Islands, giving in full the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the Islands, giving in full the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the Islands, giving in full the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the Islands, giving in full the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the Islands, giving in full the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the Islands, giving in full the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the Islands, giving in full the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the Islands, giving in full the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the Islands, giving in full the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the Islands, giving in full the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the Islands, giving in full the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the Islands, giving in full the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the Islands, giving in full the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the Islands, giving in full the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the Islands, giving in full the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the Islands, giving in full the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the Islands, giving in full the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the Islands, giving in full the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

NEW HEALTH SECRETARY

C. H. Charlock
to Succeed
Wilcox.



We now have a

Special Rubber Garden Hose

which we can guarantee.

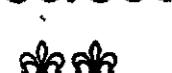
••••

All of our customers who have bought hose from us, which has not lasted for one year will receive a discount of 25 per cent on their next purchase, and also a written guarantee for one year.

W.W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

—Dealers in—

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND
HOUSEFURNISHING
UTENSILS.Sole Agents for the
CELEBRATED JEWEL
STOVES and
REFRIGERATORS.
GURNEY

D Will Keep

Your Premises,

Stables and

Outhouses

SCLEAN

And

PURE

And in
Good Condition.

••••

One Pint will make a
Bucket of the best dis-

INFECTINE

Medium
Price 25c per Pint.

••••

Put up in gallon, 5
gallon and barrel con-

tainers.

••••

Hollister Drug Co.

Fort Street.

••••

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE

Temperature mean for the month, 71.4 F., normal, 75.9, average daily maximum, 83.7; average daily minimum, 71.9; average daily range, 11.8, greatest daily range, 16 degrees; least daily range, 8 degrees; highest temperature, 86 degrees; lowest, 67.

Barometer average, 29.976; normal, 30.012 (corrected for gravity by -0.06); highest, 30.11, on the 7th; lowest, 29.85, on the 10th; greatest 24-hour change, .09. "Lows" passed this point on the 5th, 10th, 20th and 29th; "highs" on the 2d, 17th and 23d. The continued low pressure may indicate heavy rains for the fall and winter months.

Relative humidity, 71.5; normal, 70.6; mean dew-point, 67.4; normal, 65.3; mean absolute moisture, 7.35 grains to the cubic foot; normal, 6.83. The absolute humidity was the highest on record for the month of June.

Rainfall, 1.42 inches; normal, 1.52 inches; rain record days, 18; normal, 19; greatest rainfall in one day, 0.41, 23d; total at Luakaha, 8.59; at Kapiolani Park, —. Total rainfall since January 1, 22.04 inches; normal, 18.82.

The artesian well level on the 15th of June stood at 32.85 feet above mean sea level. This is as low as the lowest on record.

Trade wind days, 22 (0 of N.N.E.); normal for June, 26. Average force of wind, Beaufort scale, 2.4 (15 st. miles per hour). There was an unusual spell of eight days of southerly wind from the 6th to the 13th. Cloudiness, tenths of sky, 42; normal, 4.0.

Percentages of district rainfall as compared with normal: Hilo, 35 per cent; Hamakua, 10; Kohala, 22; Waimea, 27; Kona, 130; Kau, 150; Puna 80; Maui, uncertain on account of frequent changes in stations, probably 126 on southeast exposures and 80 on north exposures; Oahu, 100 per cent; Kauai, 100, excepting Hanalei, 75. Northerly exposures suffered as in May. At Waimea, Hawaii, the main stream is lower than ever known before, owing to the denudation of Kohala mountain forest destroying the natural reservoirs.

Mean temperatures: Pepeekeo, Hilo district, 100 feet elevation, average maximum 78.6, average minimum 68.9; Waimea, Hawaii, 2,730 elevation, 77.2 and 65.2; Kohala, 521 elevation, 81.4 and 70.8; Ewa Mill, Oahu, 50 elevation, 86.7 and 69.1; Kulaokahua (W. R. Castle's), 60 feet elevation, highest, 87, lowest, 67, mean 77.4. The average fall in temperature is one degree F. for each 300 feet of ascent.

Earthquake reported from Kona and Kau on the 8th; not from Hilo. Snow is still visible on summit of Mauna Kea. Kilauea exhibits heat symptoms. Heavy swell 4th and 24th; very smooth sea 6th to 15th. No thunder nor lightning.

RAINFALL FOR JUNE.		
Stations—	Elev. (Ft.)	Rain. (Inches)
Waiakea	50	3.45
Hilo (town)	100	2.35
Kaumana	1250	7.75
Pepeekeo	100	2.85
Hakalau	200	2.95
Honohina	—	2.75
Laupahoehoe	500	—
Ookala	400	0.57
Kukaulani	250	0.52
Paauilo	750	0.25
Paanau (Gibb)	200	0.10

NEW PLANT FOR HAWAII NEI

Dr. Jared G. Smith thinks that cassava, a plant used for starch, will thrive in the Hawaiian Islands, and intends to try some experiments along that line. In a letter from H. E. Stockbridge of Lake City, Florida, which came by the Doric, that gentleman says the starch obtained from this plant is superior to that from any other, and is a much more economical plant for this purpose than corn, wheat or potatoes.

In his letter Mr. Stockbridge speaks in part as follows:

"There are four steam cassava starch factories at present in operation in Florida, with plans for one more large one perfected for erection the coming season. No two are alike in machinery or methods. The industry and technical process is now somewhat experimental and each company engaged in the same has developed its own methods and form of machinery.

"The matter of varieties is still unsettled in Florida. Practically, however, from a commercial standpoint, but one variety and that the white sweet cassava of Jamaica is grown. There is no other variety grown as an actual source of raw material for the factories."

MAJOR ENNIS AT FORT HENRY

Major William Ennis, Artillery Corps, U.S.A., who has been in command of the Honolulu garrison of a battalion of the former Sixth Artillery, has been transferred to another post on the Mainland and will not return to Honolulu. His office as commander of the local garrison will fall to the lot of Captain Davis, who will come to Honolulu on the next transport.

Major Ennis has written to a friend here from Newport, R. I., that he has received orders for station at Fort Henry, near Baltimore, Maryland. He is to be the district commander and will have a certain supervision over five forts which constitute the water defenses of Baltimore. He says it is a much larger command than he expected to get and, although regretting that he will not again see Camp McKinley or Honolulu, he is glad to be stationed where he can be with his family.

Carter-Rathburn Affair

Another version of the Carter-Rathburn shooting affray reaches us in the following from a well-known citizen of Kahuku. "I have just been notified that former Judge Rathburn of this district was shot in the shoulder by Dr. Carter Sunday night while the family was in bed. It seems that Rathburn was full and for some reason deliberately walked into the Carters' bedroom while they were asleep. The shooting followed. This is all I have heard so far and of course I have no way of verifying it, but my information comes from our local policeman, who further states that Rathburn is coming here to have the bullet extracted."

Demands for panicus grass, an antidote for the Hilo grass pest, are keeping Wray Taylor busy filling orders from all parts of the Islands.

Cuts and bruises are healed by Chamberlain's Pain Balm in about one-third the time any other treatment would require because of its antiseptic qualities which cause the parts to heal without maturation. For sale by all dealers and drugstores. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. L.

Paauhau (Greig)	1150	0.01
Honokaa (Muir)	425	0.01
Honokaa (Richard)	1800	0.01
Kukuhale	700	0.01
Awini Ranch	1100	0.01
Niuhi	200	0.05
Kohala (Mission)	855	1.08
Kohala (Sugar Co.)	224	1.04
Walmea	2720	0.51
Hawi Mill	600	1.15
Kailua	950	8.49
Keaakeku	1580	6.10
Napoopo	25	—
Naalehu	650	1.21
Honuupo	15	0.49
Hife	810	0.30
Fahala	850	1.01
Moaula	1700	1.78
Volcano House	4000	1.70
Kapoho	110	1.53
Kalapaa	8	—

MAUI.

Lahaina	15	—
Olowalu	700	—
Kaupo (Mokulau)	225	5.12
Kipahulu	—	4.09
Hamoa Plantation	60	2.81
Nahiku	900	6.23
Nahiku	60	5.00
Hauki	700	2.23
Kula (Erehwon)	4500	—
Puunalei	1400	1.55
Pala	180	—
Haleakala Ranch	2000	—

LANAI.

Keanakukui	5	0.00
OAHAU.	—	—
Punahoa (W. Bureau)	50	1.42
Kulakauha	50	0.98
Kewalo (King St.)	15	1.34
S. S. Naval Station	6	0.72
Kapiolani Park	10	—
Makiki Reservoir	120	1.49
Manoa (Woodlawn D.)	25	2.41
School St. (Bishop)	50	—
Insane Asylum	30	1.67
Nuuau (W. W. Hall)	50	1.74
Nuuau (Electric Stn.)	45	4.51
Nuuau (Luakaha)	850	8.59
Waimana	25	1.57
Kaneohe	100	2.42
Kahuku	25	1.40
Waihala	20	0.83
Ewa Plantation	60	0.29
Waipahu	200	2.63
Pacific Heights	—	2.57
Wahala	—	2.97
Moanalua	—	0.95
Kaihihi	—	4.19

EAUAL.

Lihue (Grove Farm)	200	2.19
Lihue (Molokoa)	300	2.45
Lihue (Kukaua)	1000	6.03
Koala	25	2.25
Kilauea	225	4.23
Hanalei	45	4.35
Waialua	32	0.45
Elele	—	4.29
Wahiawa	2100	15.65

RECORDS NOT HITHERTO PUBLISHED.

MAY, 1901.	—

